

1 Terri H. Didion, Assistant United States Trustee
2 State Bar No. CA 133491
3 Jared A. Day, Trial Attorney
4 State Bar No. CA 275687
5 Edward M. McDonald Jr., Trial Attorney
6 State Bar No. NY 4126009
7 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
8 Office of the United States Trustee
9 300 Las Vegas Boulevard, So., Ste. 4300
10 Las Vegas, NV 89101
11 Telephone: (775) 784-5335
12 Fax: (775) 784-5531
13 E-mail: jared.a.day@usdoj.gov

14 Attorneys for the U.S. Trustee for Region 17
15 TRACY HOPE DAVIS

16 **UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT**
17 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

18 In re
19 CASH CLOUD, INC. dba COIN CLOUD,
20
21 Debtor.

22 Case No: 23-10423-mkn
23 Chapter 11
24 Date: February 15, 2023
25 Time: 10:30 a.m.
26 Location: Foley Courtroom 2, Telephonic

27 **UNITED STATES TRUSTEE'S OPPOSITION AND RESERVATION OF**
28 **RIGHTS TO DEBTOR'S MOTION FOR INTERIM AND FINAL ORDERS:**

29 **(I) AUTHORIZING DEBTOR TO OBTAIN POST-PETITION SENIOR,**
30 **SECURED, SUPERPRIORITY FINANCING; (II) GRANTING LIENS AND**
31 **SUPERPRIORITY CLAIMS; (III) MODIFYING THE AUTOMATIC STAY;**
32 **(IV) SCHEDULING FINAL HEARING; AND (V) GRANTING OTHER RELIEF**

33 Tracy Hope Davis, United States Trustee for Region 17 (the "U.S. Trustee"), by and
34 through her undersigned counsel, hereby files her *Opposition and Reservation of Rights*
35 ("Opposition") to the *Motion for Interim and Final Orders: (I) Authorizing Debtor to Obtain*
36 *Post-Petition Senior, Secured, Superpriority Financing; (II) Granting Liens and Superpriority*

1 *Claims; (III) Modifying the Automatic Stay; (IV) Scheduling Final Hearing; and (V) Granting*
 2 *Other Relief* [ECF No. 35] (“Motion”) filed by Cash Cloud, Inc. dba Coin Cloud (the “Debtor”).¹

3 **INTRODUCTION**

4 Debtor’s requests for relief in the Motion should either be (a) denied outright; or (b)
 5 limited to only emergency relief to permit Debtor to sustain business operations.

6 Notably, the Motion fails to include a budget. Thus, Debtor has failed to demonstrate
 7 that approval of a \$3 million borrowing on an interim basis is necessary to avoid immediate and
 8 irreparable harm. Further, the Motion fails to disclose the connections of the proposed Lender
 9 and its affiliates (if any) to parties in interest, even though Debtor seeks a good faith finding
 10 under 11 U.S.C. § 364(e) as part of the interim order. Moreover, as set forth below, the proposed
 11 financing contains oppressive terms.

12 The 11 U.S.C. § 341(a) meeting of creditors has not been held, and Debtor’s required
 13 schedules and statements have not yet been filed in this case. As the relief sought may also
 14 impact parties in interest, including, but not limited to, any official committee of unsecured
 15 creditors, the U.S. Trustee reiterates that any relief granted should be limited to emergency relief
 16 to permit Debtor to sustain business operations. For these reasons and for the reasons set forth
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 21
 22 ¹ Unless otherwise noted: “Section” refers to a section of title 11 of the United States Code, 11
 23 U.S.C. §§ 101-1532 (as amended, the “Bankruptcy Code”); “ECF No.” refers to the bankruptcy
 24 docket for the above-captioned case; “Fed. R. Bankr. P.” refers to the Federal Rules of
 25 Bankruptcy Procedure; “Fed. R. Evid.” refers to the Federal Rules of Evidence. The U.S.
 26 Trustee requests that the Court take judicial notice of the pleadings and documents filed in this
 27 case, pursuant to Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9017 and Fed. R. Evid. 201. To the extent that the
 28 Opposition contains factual assertions predicated upon statements made by Debtor, its agents,
 attorneys, professionals, or employees, the U.S. Trustee submits that such factual assertions are
 supported by admissible evidence in the form of admissions of a party opponent under Fed. R.
 Bankr. P. 9017 and Fed. R. Evid. 801(d)(2).

1 below, the Court should either sustain the U.S. Trustee's Opposition or adjourn the hearing on
2 the Motion to a later date.

3 The U.S. Trustee reserves all rights with respect to the Motion, which is scheduled for
4 hearing on the above-captioned date and time, including, but not limited to her right to take any
5 appropriate action under the Bankruptcy Code, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and
6 the Local Bankruptcy Rules for the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the District of Nevada.

7 The U.S. Trustee's Opposition is supported by the following memorandum of points and
8 authorities and any argument the Court may permit during the hearing.

9

10 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

11

12 **I. BACKGROUND**

13 1. On February 7, 2023, Debtor filed a voluntary petition under Chapter 11 of the
14 U.S. Bankruptcy Code commencing the above-captioned case. [See ECF No. 1].

15 2. The Section 341 meeting of creditors is scheduled for March 16, 2023. [See ECF
16 No. 2].

17 3. Neither an Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors nor a trustee has been
18 appointed in this case. [See ECF Docket generally].

19 4. Debtor has not filed its summary of schedules, Schedules A/B through H,
20 statement of financial affairs, list of equity security holders, or the disclosure of compensation
21 required by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 2016. [See ECF No. 22].

22 5. Debtor requested an extension of time to file its schedules and statements to
23 March 9, 2023, which was granted during the associated first day hearing, the order for which is
24 pending entry by the Court. [See ECF No. 3].

1 6. The hearing on the Motion was set on shortened time for the above-captioned date
 2 and time with oppositions due by February 13, 2023. [See ECF No. 30].

3 7. Debtor's list of Top 20 unsecured creditors includes Cole Kepro, which is listed
 4 with a disputed claim of \$8,544,979.94 for professional services.² [See ECF No.1, p. 10 of 71,
 5 #2].

7 **Debtor's DIP Financing Motion**

8 8. The Motion was filed the evening of February 8, 2023 and is supported by the
 9 omnibus declaration and declaration of Christopher Andrew McAlary [ECF Nos. 19 and 36]
 10 ("McAlary Declaration") along with the declarations of Paul Huygens [ECF No. 37] and Daniel
 11 Moses [ECF No. 38]. Together the Motion and supporting declarations comprise 187 pages.
 12 [See ECF Nos. 35-38].

14 9. The proposed lender is CKDL Credit, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 15 (the "Lender"). [See ECF No. 35, p. 2 of 69; lines 5-6]. The Motion does not appear to contain
 16 any other information about the proposed Lender. [See ECF No. 35 generally].

18 10. The proposed loan is for \$5 million, with \$3 million available on an interim basis
 19 and an interest rate of 15 percent compounded quarterly, with a default rate of 20 percent. [See
 20 ECF No. 35, pp. 3-4 of 69]. The associated DIP facility agreement indicates that the proposed
 21 DIP financing loan is guaranteed by Debtor's three named subsidiaries, Evive Trading, LLC, a
 22 cayman Islands company, Sec Vend, a Nevada limited liability company, and Coin Cloud Brasil
 23 Ativos Digitais Ltda, a Brazilian limited company. [See ECF No. 36, Exhibit A.]

27 2 The McAlary Declaration discloses that Debtor is suing Cole Kepro in Nevada state court and
 28 could recover up to \$10,000,000 from it. [See ECF No. 19, p. 10 of 58; ¶ 39].

1 11. The loan matures if a final order approving it has not been entered within 14 days
 2 after entry of the interim order. [See ECF No. 35, p. 3 of 69]. Given that the interim hearing is
 3 February 15, 2023, it appears that a final order must be entered by approximately March 2, 2023,
 4 to avoid default—which is a week before Debtor is even required to file its schedules and
 5 statements and is approximately two weeks before the date set for the Section 341 meeting in this
 6 case. (The proposed date for final approval in the Motion is February 24, 2023, based on a
 7 February 10, 2023, interim hearing date. [See ECF No. 35, p. 5 of 69; ¶ c].)

8 12. The proposed loan contains numerous default provisions, including actions to
 9 challenge the liens granted by the loan, the appointment of a Chapter 11 trustee or an examiner
 10 with expanded powers, the failure to meet milestones, or to comply with a budget.³ [See ECF
 11 No. 35, pp. 3-4 of 69; ECF No. 36, pp. 41-44; § 7.1].

12 13. The proposed loan is secured by a superpriority, priming lien and a superpriority
 13 administrative claim, except that the lien is subordinated to Cole Kepro liens, and subject to a
 14 carve out of U.S. Trustee fees, Court fees, and professional fees awarded pursuant to Section 330
 15 but limited to the amount in a budget that is not attached to the Motion. [See ECF No. 35
 16 generally]. Moreover, there does not appear to be a carve-out for the fees of a Chapter 7 trustee
 17 if the case is converted. [See ECF No. 35, p. 4 & 6 of 69; *see also* ECF No. 35, p. 68 of 69].

18 14. There are numerous adequate protection provisions for various alleged secured
 19 creditors. [See ECF No. 35, pp. 7-11 of 69].

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 25 3 The milestones generally appear to follow two tracks: (i) filing of a proposed plan of
 26 reorganization by April 28, 2023 with confirmation by June 28, 2023; or (ii) filing of a bid
 27 procedures motion by April 28, 2023, proposing a sale of the Debtor's assets by credit bid to the
 28 Lender, with a sale closing by August 15, 2023. *See* ECF No. 36, at pp. 12, 14, 37, 44 of 51
 (DIP financing agreement, at pp. 2, 4, 27, 34).

1 15. Upon a default, the proposed loan appears to provide for automatic termination of
 2 the automatic stay, subject only to a four-day cure period. [See ECF No. 35, p. 11 of 69].

3 16. The proposed loan includes a waiver of 11 U.S.C. § 506(c). [See ECF No. 35, p.
 4 12 of 69].

5 17. The proposed loan also includes a lien on avoidance actions. [See ECF No. 35, p.
 6 13 of 69].⁴

7 18. Moreover, the proposed loan includes releases by Debtor and its affiliates of the
 8 proposed Lender and its affiliates. [See ECF No. 35, p. 6 of 69; ¶ (i)].

9 19. In addition, the Motion seeks a good faith finding under Section 364(e). [See
 10 ECF No. 35, p. 20 of 69; ¶ 31].

11 **II. AUTHORITIES & DISCUSSION**

12 20. Four principles for Courts to consider with regard to first day motions are:

13 First, the requested relief should be limited to that which is
 14 minimally necessary to maintain the existence of the debtor, until
 15 such time as the debtor can affect appropriate notice to creditors
 16 and parties in interest. In particular, a first day order should avoid
 17 substantive rulings that irrevocably determine the rights of parties.

18 Second, first day orders must maintain a level of clarity and
 19 simplicity sufficient to allow reasonable confidence that an order
 20 will effect no unanticipated or untoward consequences.

21 Third, first day orders are not a device to change the procedural
 22 and substantive rights that the Bankruptcy Code and Rules have
 23 established. In particular, first day orders should provide no
 24 substitute for the procedural and substantive protections of the plan
 confirmation process.

25
 26 ⁴ It appears that Debtor seeks to grant the proposed Lender a lien on avoidance actions *only* upon
 27 entry of a Final Order. *See* proposed Interim Order (ECF No. 35, at p. 43 of 69), at ¶ 6a. There
 28 appears to be a similar exclusion from the DIP superpriority claims at the interim stage. *Id.*, at ¶ 5.

Fourth, no first day order should violate or disregard the substantive rights of parties, in ways not expressly authorized by the Bankruptcy Code.

In re The Colad Group, Inc., 324 B.R. 208, 213-14 (Bankr. W.D.N.Y. 2005).

21. Accordingly, the relief sought in this first day Motion, if granted at all, should only be granted on an interim basis, with a final hearing set so that an Official Committee of Unsecured Creditors, if one is appointed, can review and respond to the final relief sought, preferably after the schedules and statements are filed and the 341 meeting of creditors is conducted.

A. Debtor's Dip Financing Motion Should Be Denied, Adjourned, or Limited to Permit Debtor to Sustain Business Operations on an Interim Basis Only.

22. Before approving debtor in possession financing, a court must consider whether the terms of the proposed financing are fair, reasonable and adequate. *See In re Los Angeles Dodgers LLC*, 457 B.R. 308, 312-13 (Bankr. D. Del. 2011).

23. In this respect, courts routinely consider the following factors:

- (1) That the proposed financing is an exercise of sound and reasonable business judgment;
- (2) That the financing is in the best interests of the estate and its creditors;
- (3) That the credit transaction is necessary to preserve the assets of the estate, and is necessary, essential, and appropriate for the continued operation of the debtor's business;
- (4) That the terms of the transaction are fair, reasonable, and adequate, given the circumstances of the debtor-borrower and the proposed lender; and
- (5) That the financing agreement was negotiated in good faith and at arm's length between the debtors, on the one hand, and ... the lenders, on the other hand.

1 *See In re Sterling Mining Co.*, No. 09-20178-TLM, 2009 Bankr. LEXIS 2341, at *8 (Bankr. D.
2 Idaho Aug. 14, 2009), citing *In re Farmland Indus., Inc.*, 294 B.R. 855, 881 (Bankr. W.D. Mo.
3 2003).

4
5 24. The Motion and the supporting declarations contain inadequate information
6 regarding the proposed Lender, including whether it is a special purpose DIP lender affiliate of a
7 party in interest in the case. [See ECF Nos. 35-38 generally].

8
9 25. The Motion and the supporting declarations contain inadequate information
10 regarding the need for financing during the interim period. [See ECF Nos. 35-38 generally].
11 The budget, which should be “Exhibit A” to the interim DIP order, is blank. [See ECF No. 35, p.
12 68 of 69]; *see also* Fed. R. Bankr. P. 4001(c)(2) (at an interim hearing, the Court may authorize
13 credit “only to the extent necessary to avoid immediate and irreparable harm to the estate
14 pending a final hearing”); *In re Atrium Dev. Co.*, 159 B.R. 464, 471 (Bankr. E.D. Va. 1993)
15 (“[i]n a typical cash collateral hearing the debtor presents a budget of what it believes are
16 reasonable operating expenses and seeks court approval of that budget”).

17
18 26. None of the other declarations contain a budget. [See ECF Nos. 19, 36, 37, and
19 38]. No money, especially at the interim period, should be approved unless Debtor shows in
20 detail, why it needs millions of dollars in the first two weeks of this case. Professional fees
21 should not be included in the interim amount because professionals cannot be paid, absent a
22 Court order, except after 120 days into the case. *See* 11 U.S.C. § 331.

23
24 27. Courts recognize that debtors in possession “generally enjoy little negotiating
25 power with a proposed lender.... As a result, lenders often exact favorable terms that harm the
26 estate and creditors.” *See In re Defender Drug Stores, Inc.*, 145 B.R. 312, 317 (B.A.P. 9th Cir.
27 1992). “[B]ankruptcy courts do not allow terms in financing arrangements that convert the
28

1 bankruptcy process from one designed to benefit all creditors to one designed for the
2 unwarranted benefit of the postpetition lender.... Thus, courts look to whether the proposed
3 terms would prejudice the powers and rights that the Code confers for the benefit of all creditors
4 and leverage the Chapter 11 process by granting the lender excessive control over the debtor or
5 its assets as to unduly prejudice the rights of other parties in interest.” *Id.* (internal citations
6 omitted).

7

8 28. Bankruptcy courts have not approved financing arrangements that convert the
9 bankruptcy process from one designed to benefit all creditors to one designed for the sole (or
10 primary) benefit of a post-petition lender. *See, e.g., Ames Dep’t Stores, Inc.*, 115 B.R. 34, 38-39
11 (Bankr. S.D.N.Y. 1990) (citing *In re Tenney Village Co.*, 104 B.R. 562, 568 (Bankr. D.N.H.
12 1989) (holding that the terms of a post-petition financing facility must not “pervert the
13 reorganizational process from one designed to accommodate all classes of creditors ... to one
14 specially crafted for the benefit” of one creditor); *see also In re Berry Good, LLC*, 400 B.R. 741,
15 747 (Bankr. Arizona 2008).

16

17 29. Events of default under Debtor’s proposed DIP financing terms include the
18 appointment of a Chapter 11 trustee or an examiner with expanded powers, conversion to
19 Chapter 7, any action brought against the proposed Lender that would impact Debtor’s obligation
20 under the DIP financing, or Debtor’s failure to meet benchmarks set by the proposed Lender.
21 [See ECF No. 35, pp. 3-4 of 69; ECF No. 36, pp. 41-44; § 7.1].

22

23 30. These provisions may improperly skew the bankruptcy process for the benefit of
24 the proposed Lender and Debtor’s existing management. *See, e.g., Ames Dep’t Stores, Inc.*, 115
25 B.R. at 38 (“[i]t is similarly the practice of this court not to approve financing arrangements
26 containing clauses triggering default on the appointment of a trustee or examiner under Section
27
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1 1104. Such entrenchment of management may not be in the best interests of the estate and only
2 precludes parties-in-interest from seeking to redress fraud or gross mismanagement through such
3 an appointment”).
4

5 31. In addition, the default provision regarding actions against the proposed Lender
6 may improperly undercut the adversarial system contemplated by the bankruptcy process. *See In*
7 *re Tenney Village Co., Inc.*, 104 B.R. at 569 (“[i]t is said that a Chapter 11 lender should not be
8 required to finance the prosecution of claims against it. That is true. If the lender believes that
9 this will occur, it can elect not to make the loan. It cannot expect, however, to change the rules
10 of a Chapter 11 case”) (discussing limitations on the ability of an unsecured creditors committee
11 to challenge a DIP loan).
12

13 32. The releases of the proposed Lender that are to be inserted in the loan provisions
14 should be denied to the extent that they constitute non-consensual third-party non-debtor releases
15 that violate Ninth Circuit law. [See ECF No. 35, p. 6 of 69; ¶ (i)]; *see also Resorts Int'l v.*
16 *Lowenschuss (In Re Lowenschuss)*, 67 F.3d 1394 (9th Cir. 1995); *American Hardwoods, Inc. v.*
17 *Deutsche Credit Corp. (In re American Hardwoods Inc.)*, 885 F.2d 621 (9th Cir. 1989). Because
18 the identity of the proposed Lender and its affiliates is unclear, such releases, even if consensual,
19 could release valuable claims in Nevada state court litigation, or in other venues.
20

21 33. The relief requested in the Motion includes an alteration of the automatic stay so
22 that the proposed Lender can take action against Debtor upon the occurrence of a default, with
23 what appears to be a four-day cure period. [See ECF No. 35, p. 11 of 69].
24

25 34. Debtor has not demonstrated the necessity for sidestepping the usual process for
26 obtaining relief from stay. *See In re Tenney Village Co., Inc.*, 104 B.R. at 568 (denying final
27 approval of DIP financing agreement that would have, among other things, granted lender relief
28

1 from the automatic stay unless the debtor obtained an order prohibiting foreclosure within a 7-
 2 day notice period).

3 35. The proposed DIP financing terms provide for liens covering the proceeds of any
 4 avoidance actions. [See ECF No. 35, p. 13 of 69]. However, avoidance actions should be
 5 maintained for the benefit of unsecured creditors. *Cf. Buncher Co. v. Official Comm. of*
 6 *Unsecured Creditors of GenFarm Ltd. P'ship IV*, 229 F.3d 245, 250 (3d Cir. 2000) (“[w]hen
 7 recovery is sought under Section 544(b) of the Bankruptcy Code, any recovery is for the benefit
 8 of all unsecured creditors”); *see also McFarland v. Leyh (in Re Tex. Gen. Petroleum Corp.)*, 52
 9 F.3d 1330, 1336 (5th Cir. 1995) (“[t]he proceeds recovered in avoidance actions should not
 10 benefit the reorganized debtor; rather, the proceeds should benefit the unsecured creditors”). In
 11 addition, Debtor has not provided adequate information as to what the universe of avoidance
 12 actions are, what their value is, or who they target. [See ECF No. 35 generally].

13 36. The proposed interim order provides for a Section 364(e) finding at the interim
 14 stage. [See ECF No. 35, p. 20 of 69; ¶ 31; p. 39 of 69; ¶ 3(e)].

15 37. Such a finding would all but immunize the DIP financing from appellate review.
 16 *See* 11 U.S.C. § 364(e); *In re Adams Apple, Inc.*, 829 F.2d 1484, 1488-89, 1491 & n.6 (9th Cir.
 17 1987) (dismissing appeal of approval of cross-collateralization clause as moot pursuant to
 18 Section 364(e), even though the cross-collateralization clause may have been illegal *per se*).
 19

20 38. This sweeping relief should not be granted on such extremely short notice.
 21 Through the DIP Loan terms, including the numerous default provisions, the proposed financing
 22 appears to transfer control portions of the case to the proposed DIP Lender.
 23
 24 ///

CONCLUSION

39. In view of the shortened notice provided to creditors, to the extent that it is granted at all, the relief sought in the Motion should be limited to only what Debtor requires to sustain operations. Alternatively, the Motion should be adjourned until a later date. The adjournment would permit parties that were not provided sufficient notice and any official committee of unsecured creditors the opportunity to be heard on the Motion.

40. The U.S. Trustee expressly reserves her rights to object to any amendments or supplements to the Motion and/or any other additional relief requested in any subsequently filed pleadings.

WHEREFORE, the U.S. Trustee respectfully requests that the Court sustain her Opposition to the Motion and grant such other relief as is just and equitable under the circumstances.

Dated: February 13, 2023

TRACY HOPE DAVIS
UNITED STATES TRUSTEE

/s/ *Jared A. Day*
Jared A. Day
Trial Attorney for United States Trustee

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, ANABEL ABAD SANTOS, under penalty of perjury declare: That declarant is, and was when the herein described service took place, a citizen of the United States, over 18 years of age, and not a party to nor interested in, the within action; that on February 13, 2023, I caused a copy of the foregoing

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to be served on the following parties:

a. ECF System (attach Notice of Electronic Filing or list of persons & addresses):

- **BRETT A. AXELROD** babelrod@foxrothschild.com, pchlum@foxrothschild.com;mwilson@foxrothschild.com;arcdocketing@foxrothschild.com
- **CHAPTER 11 - LV** USTPRegion17.lv.ecf@usdoj.gov
- **DAWN M. CICA** dcica@carlyoncica.com, nrodriguez@carlyoncica.com;crobertson@carlyoncica.com;dmcica@gmail.com;dcica@carlyoncica.com;tosteen@carlyoncica.com;3342887420@filings.docketbird.com
- **BART K. LARSEN** BLARSEN@SHEA.LAW, 3542839420@filings.docketbird.com
- **JEANETTE E. MCPHERSON** JMcPherson@FoxRothschild.com, ahosey@foxrothschild.com,ARCDocketing@foxrothschild.com
- **JAMES PATRICK SHEA** jshea@shea.law, blarsen@shea.law;support@shea.law
- **STRETTO** ecf@cases-cr.stretto-services.com, aw01@ecfcbis.com,pacerpleadings@stretto.com
- **Jeffrey R. Sylvester** jeff@sylvesterpolednak.com, kellye@sylvesterpolednak.com
- **U.S. TRUSTEE - LV - 11** USTPRegion17.lv.ecf@usdoj.gov
- **ZACHARY WILLIAMS** zwilliams@foxrothschild.com, ARCDocketing@foxrothschild.com;ahosey@foxrothschild.com

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signed: February 13, 2023

/s/ *Anabel Abad Santos*
ANABEL ABAD SANTOS